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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Geneva Conference

Deadlock on Germany. The Geneva conference of U.S., British, French & Soviet foreign ministers reached a deadlock May 18 after the presentation of conflicting Western & Soviet plans for resolving German & European security problems.

Proposals made to the conference:

- A Western "package plan," presented May 14 by U.S. State Secy. Herter with the support of British Foreign Secy. Lloyd, French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville & West German Amb.-to-U.S. Wilhelm Grewe (West German adviser at the conference), for the reunification of Berlin & Germany & the establishment of a European security system.
- A Soviet proposal, submitted May 15 by Foreign Min. Gromyko with the support of East German Foreign Min. Lothar Bolz (East German adviser at the conference), calling for the negotiation of separate World War II peace treaties with the East & West German Govts. before the unification of Germany or a Berlin settlement.

Western Plan. In the first major address of the conference, Herter May 14 submitted the following 4-stage Western plan for a "permanent settlement in Europe" through "closely interrelated" solutions of the questions of Berlin, German unity & European security:

Stage 1—East & West Berlin would be reunited through "free elections held under quadripartite or [UN] supervision" for a city council to administer all Berlin until the city became the capital of a reunified Germany. The freedom of & access to a reunited Berlin would be guaranteed by continued 4-power military occupation, pending a German peace treaty.

The Western & Soviet powers would sign agreements outlawing aggression, pledging loyalty to the UN Charter & denying aid to aggressor states. The Big 4 nations would discuss procedures for "exchanging information . . . on military forces in agreed areas of Europe" as provided by Stage 2.

Stage 2—A "mixed German committee" would be established by the Big 4 to: "expand technical contact between the 2 parts of Germany"; "insure . . . free movement" between & "human rights in both parts of Germany"; prepare, for ratification by "a plebiscite in both parts of Germany," "a draft law providing for general, free & secret elections."*

The mixed German committee would be made up of 25 members appointed by the West German Govt. & 10 by the East German Govt. and would reach all decisions by ¾ majority.

The Big 4 would exchange information on their forces in Europe, reduce their overall forces to "agreed maximum limits, for example, the U.S. 2,500,000, Soviet Union 2,500,000." They also would "place in storage depots, within their own territories & under the supervision of an international control organization, specific quantities . . . of armaments."

The Big 4 then would negotiate "a further limitation of their armed forces & armaments," subject to "installation of an inspection & control system." "Measures of inspection . . . against surprise attack, helped by . . . overlapping radar systems, could be undertaken" in agreed "areas throughout the world." Soviet-bloc states could subscribe to the renunciation of "chemical, biological & nuclear weapons" adopted by West Germany in 1954.

Stage 3—"Elections for an all-German assembly would be held in both parts of Germany under terms of the electoral law" within 2½ years of the signing of an East-West agreement. "The elections would be supervised by a supervisory commission & . . . teams throughout all of Germany." The commission & teams would be formed by East & West German representatives plus either UN or Big 4 representatives.

"The All-German assembly would have the task of drafting an all-German constitution" & establishing "a liberal, democratic & federative system" in Germany. "An All-German Govt.," "formed on the basis of the . . . constitution," would replace the East & West German Govts. and assume "respsonsibility for negotiating . . . an all-German peacy treaty."

The Big 4 would retain their responsibilities toward Berlin & Germany and the right to station armed forces there pending the peace treaty.

Following establishment of an All-German Govt., the Big 4 & their allies would agree on ceilings for foreign & national military forces based "in a zone . . . of comparative size & depth & importance on either side of a line to be mutually determined." After signature of a German peace accord, "no party would station forces in any country in this area without the consent of the country involved."

If the All-German Govt. decided to "adhere to any security pact": (a) "special measures" might be negotiated regarding forces near the frontiers of Germany "& countries which are members of another security pact"; (b) the Big 4 could agree to additional "European security arrangements" and negotiate assurances "that they would not advance their forces beyond the former line of demarcation between the 2 parts of Germany."

The Big 4 powers then could agree to progressive reductions of their armed forces & armament levels, for example, to 2,100,000 & then to 1,700,000 for the U.S. & USSR. These measures "would be harmonized with general disarmament plans so as to be included in a general framework" for disarmament of other states.

Stage 4—A "final peace settlement" would be concluded with "a government representing all Germany." The peace treaty would be signed by all UN member states that "were at war with Germany" and would "enter into force when ratified by the [Big] 4 powers & by Germany."

Soviet Plan. Presented to the conference May 15 by Foreign Min. Gromyko, the Soviet proposal called on the U.S., Britain & France to join the USSR in negotiating separate peace treaties with East & West Germany, to establish West Berlin as a demilitarized "free city," and to turn over to the East & West German Govts. the responsibility for establishment of a unified Germany.

The Soviet plan, based on statements contained in Russian diplomatic notes Jan. 10 & Mar. 2, envisaged the following terms for an East-West settlement in Europe: [See pp. 65B1, 9G3]

* The draft specified that if the mixed German committee failed to reach agreement on a draft electoral law within one year, the East & West German delegations each would prepare a draft electoral law for submission to an all-German plebiscite. The law receiving a majority "in each of the 2 parts of Germany" would be used for election of the all-German assembly.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Week in Headlines

International

East-West foreign ministers in Geneva deadlocked over proposals for Germany & Europe.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev agreed to short technical conference on detecting high-altitude A-blasts; Big 3 foreign ministers conferred on banning A-tests.

Britain announced decision to sell Iraq substantial arms.

United States

Navy Secy. Gates became Deputy Defense Secretary.

Senate committee narrowly approved Strauss nomination.

President announced plans for 2-mile-long atom smasher.

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Berlin—A permanent solution of the Berlin problem would be negotiated as part of the German peace treaties. Pending German reunification & a peace settlement, West Berlin would become a demilitarized "free city" and the 4-power occupation regime would be dissolved.

Peace Treaty—A peace treaty would be signed with each of the 2 German states or with an All-German Govt. formed by the 2 German Govts. The treaty would prohibit "Fascist militarist" groups in Germany and would permit "essential" armed forces but not the production or possession of missile & nuclear weapons.

Disarmament—All foreign troops would be withdrawn from German territory, ⅓ of them within 6 months of signature of a peace treaty. The USSR would withdraw its forces from East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia & Hungary, on condition that NATO nations "withdraw their forces into the bounds of their national borders & dismantle military bases on foreign territory."

(Gromyko's address contained a violent attack on West German policy and what he described as "revanchist pronouncements" of alleged ex-Nazis prominent in the Bonn regime. A U.S. delegation statement charged May 15 that the USSR's proposals apparently were intended to "perpetuate the division of Germany." It warned that Germany's division would be intensified by "the signature of a peace treaty by 2 sovereign, independent German Govts.")

East, West Plans Rejected. The Western & Soviet proposals for a German settlement each were rejected May 18 by Foreign Min. Gromyko & State Secy. Herter.

Gromyko, denouncing the West's package plan as a deliberate attempt to complicate the German problem with extraneous issues, conceded, however, that the USSR found certain of the Western proposals to be "useful & even necessary." Gromyko asserted that the USSR would be prepared to examine & negotiate on these aspects of the Western proposal: (1) the "all-German [mixed] committee" for preparation of German unity; (2) a Big 4 declaration on peaceful settlement of disputes & denial of aid to aggressor states; (3) "some questions" relating to disarmament & "establishment of a limited arms zone." He insisted, however, that the Western plan as a whole was "utterly unacceptable" to the USSR, particularly in its suggestions for rapid reunification of Berlin.

Herter warned the conference that the Soviet proposals, if accepted, would sow "the seeds of future discord & conflict" in Europe. He asserted that the USSR's plan for a peace treaty with a divided Germany "would not lead to a settlement of the German problem but instead would create a host of new problems," among them the permanent division of German sovereignty. He made clear the U.S.' view that "the international entity known as Germany remains in existence, notwithstanding what has happened since 1945 as an incident of . . . occupation." He rejected any effort to impose a "final settlement" for Germany until "the establishment of a government which can act for & bind Germany as a whole."

The West's rejection of the USSR's German treaty & Berlin proposals was reiterated in speeches to the conference by Lloyd & Couve de Murville May 19 and Herter May 20.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Khrushchev Replies on A-Ban. Soviet Premier Khrushchev informed Pres. Eisenhower & British Prime Min. Macmillan May 15 (letters made public May 16) that the USSR was ready to enter into "a technical discussion of short duration" on "concrete measures" for "detecting high-altitude nuclear explosions." Khrushchev, replying to suggestions contained in Pres. Eisenhower's May 5 message on nuclear test controls, said that the USSR would expect findings of such a meeting to be "incorporated in the control system" envisaged for a treaty to ban all A-weapon tests.

The letter from Mr. Eisenhower to Khrushchev May 5 (made public May 16) had reiterated that the U.S. was willing to conclude an immediate ban on nuclear tests in the earth's atmosphere to an altitude of 31 miles. The President urged talks on extending this "first-phase atmospheric agreement to higher altitudes." The President welcomed Khrushchev's proposal of an annual quota of on-site inspections of suspected test ban violations, but he asked for discussion of "the scientific basis upon which such number of inspections would be determined & how it would be related to the detection capabilities of the control system." [See pp. 150G1, 130B1, 125B1]

Khrushchev's reply stated these views on the proposal, originally made by British Prime Min. Macmillan, for an annual quota of on-site inspections on U.S., British & Soviet territory:

- Agreement "on a number of inspection tours to be fixed in advance will obviate the necessity of having the [inspection] matter voted . . . on in the control commission." "The very idea . . . is to do away wth the so-called 'veto' question in sending groups for on-site inspection. Inspection teams could be sent . . . within the limits of an agreed [annual] number of" at U.S., Soviet or British request, whenever control post instruments indicated an A-test.
- The USSR was "prepared to . . . guarantee the timely & unimpeded access of inspection groups to any region within the Soviet Union where phenomena suspected as nuclear explosions will be observed . . ." However, the USSR disagreed with Mr. Eisenhower's demand for "a special study of criteria" for fixing the necessary number of annual inspections. It "would not . . . take a large number of inspection tours to deter the countries which might have the temptation to violate the agreement & stage clandestine nuclear explosions," Khrushchev said.

Foreign Ministers Meet on Pact. U.S. State Secy. Herter, British Foreign Secy. Lloyd & Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko, in Geneva for East-West talks on Germany, conferred May 14 on proposals for negotiating an agreement to end A-weapon tests.*

Gromyko proposed that the U.S., Britain & USSR sign a nuclear test ban treaty consisting of the 15 draft articles already approved in 3-power nuclear talks. They would continue negotiation of unsettled issues, including atomic test inspection & control. Herter & Lloyd proposed instead that the 3 powers begin technical talks on methods to assure the detection of high-altitude tests and on technical criteria for determining whether a given incident should be made subect to on-site inspection.

Herter & Lloyd met with Gromyko again May 19 and won his promise to clarify Soviet conditions for holding technical talks on high-altitude detection.

(The foreign ministers' discussions were paralleled by renewed informal talks begun May 15 among James J. Wadsworth, Sir Michael Wright & Semyon K. Tsarapkin, U.S., British & Soviet delegates, respectively, to the Geneva nuclear talks.) [See p. 150D2]

(Thomas E. Murray, former U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. member, warned May 15 against American acceptance of Macmillan's "ill-advised" & "dangerous" proposal for a nuclear test ban based on an annual inspection quota. Murray said this would have "disasterous effects" on American security. In a memorandum prepared for Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson [D., N.M.] of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., Murray denounced the Eisenhower Admin. for "a continuing policy of retreat" before Soviet demands for a test ban. Murray called for continued U.S. nuclear tests to develop "limited & discriminating" atomic weapons.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 391C2]

MIDDLE EAST

Britain to Arm Iraq. The British Govt. announced May 11 that it would sell Iraq substantial amounts of arms to help the regime of Premier Kassem to "maintain an independent line of action."

Foreign Affairs State Min. John D. Profumo, disclosing the British decision to the House of Commons in London, said that Britain had authorized the sale to Iraq of "a reasonable quantity of . . . arms," including tanks & jet aircraft. He asserted that the British move had been indorsed by the U.S. and Jordan, Iran & Turkey. Iraq's Arab neighbors, and that Israel, Lebanon & the UAR had been in-

* French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville did not attend the meeting because France was not a participant in the recessed U.S.-British-Soviet talks on an atomic test ban.

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formed of the decision in advance.

Profumo said that Britain did not consider the Kassem regime to be Communist-dominated but that Iraqi reliance on Soviet arms would increase the power of domestic communists. He expressed hopes that the British arms sale would strengthen Kassem & the Iraqi Army against further Communist influence. He expressed doubt that "forcing Gen. Kassem to rely solely on the Soviet bloc for arms would contribute to the stability of the Middle East." [See pp. 142D2, 90A3]

(Kassem told a Baghdad meeting of the Iraqi Fed. of Industry May 14 that he was leading Iraq toward democracy and favored the eventual formation of political parties to take part in Iraqi Govt., although political party activities would remain forbidden for the present to forestall efforts of "a certain group [presumably Communists] to control the country.") [See p. 142A3]

(The Iranian Govt. announced May 12 that a band of Kurdish tribesmen had crossed into Iran & asked asylum after fighting Iraqi Govt. forces.) [See p. 134F3]

Neutralist 'Summit' Asked. Cairo dispatches of the N.Y. Times reported May 17 that UAR Pres. Nasser had asked Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia & Sukarno of Indonesia and Prime Min. Nehru of India to meet for talks on coordinated neutralist policies toward the current East-West foreign ministers' conference in Geneva. [See p. 71D3; Vol. XVIII, 22E2; XVI, 241B1]

Nasser, interviewed May 18 by AP, made these statements on UAR policy: (1) Soviet Premier Khrushchev had given him renewed assurances of non-intervention in Arab affairs by the USSR; (2) the UAR would welcome a visit by U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon during Nixon's forthcoming trip to the USSR; (3) UAR parliamentary elections were planned within 6-12 months; (4) the Eisenhower Doctrine had "supported some Arab countries against others & . . . resulted in considerable trouble"; (5) the U.S. should "not try to pressure us" and should permit "small countries with rising nationalism" to "work out things in their own way"; (6) the UAR needed £300 million ($864 million) in foreign aid to complete its 5-year plan; it would "take that money from anywhere we can get it" provided there were no "political strings attached." [See pp. 142F2, G3, 134C3]

(Pres. Eugene R. Black of the Intl. [World] Bank for Reconstruction & Development met with Economy Min. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouny & other UAR leaders in Cairo May 10 & 19 to discuss a $270 million, 10-year UAR plan for enlarging the Suez Canal to permit continuous 2-way ship traffic.) [See p. 82C3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

N.Y. Schedule. Pres. Eisenhower flew to New York May 14 for a busy day in which he participated in groundbreaking ceremonies for the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, visited the World Trade Fair and announced at a basic research symposium that he would ask Congress for money for a 2-mile-long atom smasher.

The $75 million Lincoln Center, to be built with privately raised funds on a 12-acre site between 62d & 66th Streets west of Broadway, was to include a Philharmonic Hall (where the ground-breaking took place), a new Metropolitan Opera House, a new home for the Juilliard School of Music, dance & repertory theaters & a library museum. The development was part of the federally aided $205 million Lincoln Square urban renewal project, which also was to have middle-income & cooperative apartments, Fordham University buildings & new N.Y. chapter hq. for the American Red Cross. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 331E-F2; XVII, 424C3]

The announcement about the atom smasher was made by the President at a Waldorf-Astoria dinner during a symposium sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The device was to be a $100 million electron linear accelerator to be built in 6 years at Stanford University. It was designed to speed up electrons to velocities very close to the 186,000-a-second speed of light. The machine was expected to be capable of producing initially at least 10-15 BEV (billion electron volts), ultimately 40 BEV.* [See p. 31C1]

Gates to Succeed Quarles. Pres. Eisenhower May 18 nominated Navy Secy. Thomas Sovereign Gates Jr., 53, to succeed the late Donald A. Quarles as Deputy Secretary of Defense. Gates had planned to return to private life at the end of May.

Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy, who had planned to retire in the fall, announced at the White House May 19 that he would remain on the job indefinitely as a result of Quarles' death. McElroy flew to Geneva for the foreign ministers' conference May 19, and Gates became Acting Defense Secretary. [See pp. 156A2, 37B1]

(McElroy May 18 had recalled Adm. Arthur W. Radford, retired ex-chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff, to act as a Pentagon consultant during the illness of Gen. Nathan F. Twining, current Joint Chiefs chairman.)

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference May 13, called for a budget surplus during this "upturn in our economy" as an important goal in itself, as a way to fight inflation and as a means of reducing the public debt & the "almost unconscionable" expenditure of $8.1 billion a year for interest. He charged that "this country is hurting itself by too much spending." "We must," if possible, "preserve the values of our insurance policies" & bonds and "again make the government bond something that commands a premium and is the very finest investment that the small saver can make," he declared. [See pp. 108F2, 99E-G3]

Pres. Eisenhower May 19 submitted to Congress 2 agreements (both signed May 7) under which the U.S. promised (1) to help Britain develop & produce atomic warheads & the weapons to deliver them and (2) to sell France up to 986 lb. of enriched uranium for use as fuel in France's development of a land-based prototype of an atomic submarine power plant. The British agreement provided for an exchange of enriched U.S. uranium for British plutonium made in British reactors and for the U.S. delivery to Britain of non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons & of design information on atomic submarines. No supply of U.S. secret A-weapon information to France was called for in the French agreement because of a Congressional prohibition against giving such data to any nation that did not have a substantial & proved A-weapon capability. [See pp. 139A2, 39B1, 21B3]

Pres. Eisenhower flew to Colorado and inspected the new Air Force Academy near Colorado Springs May 16, visited his mother-in-law, Mrs. John S. Doud, in Denver May 16-17 and returned to Washington May 17.

The President May 8 relaxed some government secrecy regulations by (a) authorizing "access to classified information to trustworthy persons engaged in historical research so long as such access is clearly consistent with the interests of national defense"; (b) making the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review the 29th & 30th agencies specifically denied authority to classify information.

The House Appropriations Committee May 13 released statistics showing that appropriations to run the President's establishment had been increased from $647,128 in 1938 to $3,021,215 in 1952 and that $5,401,000 had been requested for fiscal 1960. White House employment increased from 162 to in 1938 to 502 in 1952, and 615 was requested for fiscal 1960. Much of the increase was due to the financing of additional agencies through the White House budget. [See p. 69A1]

The AMVETS "Silver Helmet Award for World Peace" was presented to Pres. Eisenhower May 1.

Mr. Eisenhower May 18 presented the $10,000 Guggenheim international art award for 1958 to Spanish painter Joan Miro for his mural "Night & Day."

Dr. Paul Dudley White, heart specialist who treated the President after his 1955 heart attack, reported in a speech to the convention of the Medi-

* Federal financing of the Stanford linear accelerator was recommended by the President's Science Advisory Committee in a report made public by the White House May 16 after it had been considered by the Administration for several months. The report urged a huge expansion of work on atom smashers and an increase in annual expenditures on such devices from the current $59 million to $135 million in 4 years. (The U.S. already had 4 atom smashers capable of energies exceeding 1 BEV and 11 others capable of more than 200 million electron volts.)

cal Association of Georgia in Augusta May 19 that his favorable 1956 prognosis on Mr. Eisenhower was based on 25 years of studies indicating that patients in Pres. Eisenhower's category survived 5 to 10 years after their attacks. [See Vol. XVI, p. 51E2-F3]

CONGRESS

Committee Backs Strauss. The Senate Commerce Committee recommended Lewis L. Strauss' confirmation as Commerce Secretary by a 9-8 vote May 19. Democratic Sens. Strom Thurmond (S.D.), Frank J. Lausche (O.) & John O. Pastore (R.I.) joined the committee's 6 Republicans to give the nominee a bare majority. The other 8 Democrats opposed him.

Strauss' chief antagonist during the drawn-out hearings was Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), a non-member of the committee, who frequently sat next to Sen. Gale W. McGee (D., Wyo.), a member, and helped McGee frame questions attacking Strauss. Anderson charged again May 14, the closing day of the hearings, that Strauss, as Atomic Energy Commission chairman, deliberately had delayed transmitting to the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee a report from the Attorney General holding that there was no legal reason not to give Britain secrets about the atomic submarine Nautilus. Strauss had assured the committee May 7 that he had "never knowingly or wilfully withheld any information regarding this" or any other AEC matter from the joint committee.

Anderson May 14 again brought up Strauss' opposition in 1949 to a Norwegian request for a radioactive iron isotope. Strauss had objected that the isotope would be used for military purposes despite Norwegian assurances that it was wanted only for peaceful experiments. Strauss had pointed out earlier in the hearings that one of the Norwegian scientists who ultimately had received the isotope had defected later to the USSR. Strauss read to the committee May 13 paraphrased excerpts from cables of the U.S. Embassy in Oslo to the State Department in which the Embassy reported that the isotope was to be used to develop alloys for high-temperature "jet or gas turbine use." [See Vol. IX, p. 189M-N]

Anderson, refuting what he described as Strauss' claim to have been chiefly responsible for persuading ex-Pres. Truman to order the H-bomb's development, asserted in an NBC-TV "Meet the Press" interview May 10 that Truman had written him to say his H-bomb decision had not been influenced primarily by Strauss but had been made on the advice of then-State Secy. Dean Acheson, then-Defense Secy. Louis Johnson & then-AEC Chrmn. David Lillienthal.

Dr. Edward Teller, nuclear physicist generally given chief credit for the H-bomb's development, testified in Strauss' favor May 6. He lauded Strauss for his "longstanding, warm & effective support of science" & for his "vigorous" backing of the Project Sherwood effort to tame thermonuclear power for peaceful use. Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences & of the Rockefeller Institute, testified May 8 that he had found Strauss a "wise & helpful" friend of science when he had worked with him on 5 different projects over a 10-year period.

David L. Hill, N.Y. nuclear physicist, admitted under the questioning of Sen. Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) May 8 that the committee's special counsel, Kenneth A. Cox, had gone over & slightly revised his 7,000-word statement attacking Strauss before he (Hill) read it to the committee. [See pp. 143F3-144A2]

Committee Approves Dillon. C. Douglas Dillon's nomination as State Undersecretary was approved by a 6-1 vote of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee May 13 with only Sen. Russell B. Long (D., La.) dissenting. Long attacked Dillon on foreign aid. [See p. 143A3]

Labor Law. John L. Lewis, 79, United Mine Workers president, told 2 House Labor subcommittees May 13 that the Kennedy & all other pending or potential labor-reform bills were "punitive" legislation that should be defeated as weapons of the rich to oppress the poor. He called them efforts to legislate union "morals" and charged that they endangered "the republic." "There cannot be welded by Congress a cast-iron chastity belt around the waists of 16 million Americans," Lewis said. He predicted that legislation would not unseat Teamsters Bro'hood Pres. James R. Hoffa if he continued to "bring home the bacon" for members of his union. Hoffa "will be enthusiastically & almost flamboyantly reelected as long as the Senate committee [on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field] keeps persecuting him and the Department of Justice keeps trying to send him to the penitentiary without having any crime to fit the cause," Lewis said. He recalled, apparently nostalgically, that "for years I was a whipping boy and occupied the position Jimmy Hoffa now occupies." He suggested that in Hoffa, "the public has found someone else it more enjoys being mad at." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 205F-G2]

Pres. Eisenhower had told reporters Apr. 29 that he was "very much disappointed" in the Kennedy bill, that it had "very definite weaknesses," particularly in failing to deal "properly & effectively" with secondary boycotts, blackmail picketing & "clarifying the relationships of states to those areas where the NLRB has refused to assert any jurisdiction." Kennedy replied the same day that Mr. Eisenhower "apparently has not been informed" that the Senate-passed bill would wipe out the "no-man's-land" of NLRB-state jurisdiction and would make "significant advances in both the picketing & boycott areas." He said "the President has apparently forgotten that a similar position by the Administration last year resulted in the defeat of the [Senate-passed] labor-management reform bill."

Kennedy said at the International Ladies Garment Workers Union convention in Miami Beach May 15 that Hoffa was responsible for his bill, that it was "intended to keep other Hoffas from rising" in the union movement, that "Hoffa is a threat to the country & to organized labor." (Kennedy also said at the convention that Congress should increase the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extend its coverage, should improve unemployment compensation to cover higher living costs and should "make secure the lives of our older citizens.") [See pp. 136F1, 153G3]

TVA Bond Plan Voted. The House May 7 defied Presidential veto threats as it approved, by 245-170 vote, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR3610) to authorize the TVA to issue $750 million in bonds to finance new power plants. A GOP proposal to give the Budget Bureau control over TVA expenditure of bond revenue was rejected by 170-129. [See p. 100A1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Policy Unit Urged. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) urged in a speech to the American Society of International Law in Washington May 2 that an Academy of National Policy be created to help the President & National Security Council in the "contest with the Sino-Soviet bloc." The academy, built around "a small nucleus of acknowledged authorities," would provide "basic, across-the-board, long-term [policy] thinking," the ingredient Jackson said was lacking in the U.S.' cold-war effort. [See pp. 107F3, 91E3, 10G2]

Michigan Fiscal Crisis. The state of Michigan failed to pay a state payroll for the first time in its 122-year history Apr. 30 and delayed a 2d payroll due May 7 as emergency pay measures were held up by a long-standing dispute between Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams & Republicans who controlled the State Senate by a 22-12 margin. (The House was evenly divided between 55 Democrats & 55 Republicans.) The Apr. 30 delay deprived state legislators, state Supreme Court members, circuit court judges and legislative & judicial employes (less than 400 altogether) of regular paychecks. The delayed May 7 payroll covered 27,000 other state employes, but they received their checks, totaling $5 million, a week later after the Legislature authorized the use of money from restricted state funds to pay them.

The immediate dispute centered around Williams' proposal to levy Michigan's first income tax in an effort to cover a deficit estimated at about $117 million & to balance future state budgets. His GOP opponents urged, instead, an additional 1% use tax that, in effect, would increase the tax on sales from 3% to 4%. Williams fought this plan as imposing the greatest burden on those least able to bear it. He asked the Legislature, as an emergency measure, to let the state borrow from the $50 million veterans' trust fund to pay current bills. The GOP-controlled Senate, however, made approval of this request contingent on acceptance of its sales tax plan.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended May 16

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,251	*$20,262	*$21,886
Currency circulation	*$31,505	*$31,369	*$30,812
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*r$30,763	*$30,624	*$29,581
Agricultural loans§	*r$606	*$606	*$470
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,592,023,600	$13,842,936,838	$11,405,875,839
England note circulation	*£2,077,023	*£2,064,621	*£2,019,905
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	18,115,455	18,993,800	13,308,453
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	238.71	235.93	190.99
Bond sales (par value)	$30,000,000	$31,884,600	$22,628,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.62	86.97	90.34
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	162,543	162,243	104,162
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	b7,200,225	7,112,625	6,249,685
Soft-coal output (tons)	c8,275,000	8,095,000	6,413,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b12,659	*12,546	*11,315
Carloadings (cars)	b677,398	674,123	535,579
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. 1958
Ind'l output§¶	r*149	r*147	126
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.42½	$2.43	$2.69½
Corn (bu.)	$1.59½	$1.58	$1.64½
Cotton (lb.)	$.3625	$.3625	$.3655
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$33.83	$33.83	$32.67
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.14	$6.13	$6.62
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d119.6	119.6	119.3
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b158	140	138
Failures (May 7)‡	265	275	279
Foreign Trade (Census Bureau)—	**Mar.**	**Feb.**	**Mar. 1958**
Exports	*$1,456.3	*$1,280	*$1,566.8
Imports	r*$1,300.9	*$1,118.1	*$1,109

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board sMember banks, 94 cities, May 6 bMay 9 cMay 2 dMay 12 rRecord sPre-recession peak: 146 in Feb. 1957; recession low: 126 in Apr. 1958

Gross national product of the U.S. rose from a recession low of $427.1 billion (annual rate) in Jan.-Mar. 1958 to record rates of $453 billion in Oct.-Dec. 1958 & $467 billion in Jan.-Mar. 1959, the Commerce Department reported May 17. Consumer buying rose from the recession low of $286.2 billion (annual rate) in 1958's first quarter to a record rate of $300½ billion in 1959's first quarter. The Commerce Department reported May 18 that personal incomes had risen from the recession low of $349.7 billion (annual rate) in Apr. 1958 to a record rate of $372.7 billion in Apr. 1959. The Commerce Department reported Apr. 26 that national income had declined from the record $364 billion in 1957 to $360.8 billion in 1958 but had recovered to a record annual rate of $374 billion in 1958's final months. [See p. 115D3]

U.S. Series E & H savings bonds outstanding declined from $42.785 billion in March to $42.762 billion in April, the Treasury Department reported May 13. Sales totaled $349 million & redemptions (including interest) $452 million in April. [See p. 8G2; Vol. XVII, 133F1]

Surplus crop storage fees exceeding $1 million each were paid by the government to 27 companies in 1958, Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) disclosed May 1 as he inserted these Agriculture Department figures in the Congressional Record. 15 of the firms received more than $2 million each. Highest fees: $14,787,434.60 to C-G-F Grain Co. of Topeka, Kan., which stored wheat, grain sorghums & corn; $13,226,340.57 to Cargill, Inc. of Minneapolis (wheat, corn, grain sorghums, barley, oats & soybeans); $6,452,587 to Union Equity Co. of Enid, Okla. (wheat); $6,240,198.56 to Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. of Minneapolis (wheat, corn, grain sorghums, barley & oats); $5,833,689.55 to Continental Grain Co. of New York (wheat, grain sorghums, corn, barley, oats & rye); $5,514,064 to Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co. of Plainview, Tex. (wheat & grain sorghums). [See p. 152A1]

Several Senate Republicans denied that there was any fiscal crisis since the state treasury still had money, including $89 million in restricted funds. According to Williams, the $89 million had to be used to pay $56 million in outstanding but uncashed checks & more than $80 million in unpaid but past-due bills. He had set up a system for paying obligations with priority given first to welfare & debt service, then to public school aid & state colleges and finally to state payrolls. [See p. 43C-D3]

FBI Chief's Views. Tougher treatment of juvenile delinquents was recommended by J. Edgar Hoover in testimony released by the House Appropriations Committee May 10 on Hoover's 35th anniversary as FBI director. He opposed the withholding of the names of young criminals. "The youthful offender . . . ought to be treated in the same manner as an adult," Hoover said. "We can no longer afford to let 'tender age' make plunder into a trifling prank, reduce mayhem to a mischievous act and pass off murder as a boyish misdemeanor. In recent years, reports on youth crime have indicated a mounting savagery, a senseless brutality, which leaves little doubt that, in the interest of self-preservation, it is now time for sterner measures."

(The National Education Association charged in a May 12 report that juvenile delinquents & "leftists" were increasingly becoming "scapegoat" targets for the "aggressions" of frustrated adults as it became less respectable to use racial & religious groups as hate targets. According to the report, ¾ of juvenile delinquency was caused by the forcing of middle-class standards on lower-class youths. Previous views that youths became delinquents because of working mothers, broken homes, slums, heredity, insufficient playgrounds & idleness were rejected as "myths.")*

Hoover, who had testified Feb. 5, said Communist espionage was increasing. The U.S. Communist Party was "a formidable domestic threat," he declared. He said it worked through or had infiltrated 155 front & other organizations and was helped by "a fertile auxiliary corps of dupes, sympathizers, misguided pseudo-liberals & others." [See p. 52E3]

Hoover reported that 108 bombings or bombing attempts since Jan. 1, 1957 had "a racial or religious aspect." These included 12 attacks on schools & 16 on churches. He said the FBI used phone taps only if approved in advance in writing by the Attorney General and then only in cases of "internal security" or where a human life was endangered (as in kidnaping). He said 74 such taps were being operated at the time he testified. Hoover said that during fiscal 1958, FBI operations had produced fines, savings & recoveries totaling $132,706,098, or $27,144,098 more than it had cost to operate the FBI during the same period. [See pp. 137C2, 43G1-A2]

Inflation. Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, warned in Newark, N.J. May 4 that inflation might push the U.S. into a "boom-&-bust" economy that, among other effects, would make it impossible to build needed housing. Speaking at a conference sponsored by the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods (ACTION), Saulnier urged efforts to maintain "reasonable overall stability of costs—and notably of labor costs," which "constitute ultimately the preponderant part of total price." He said consumer prices had remained stable for a year but average hourly construction pay had risen 4¼%, and wholesale construction prices had gone up 2% in 1958's final 6 months with no corresponding productivity gain.

Harvard economist Sumner H. Slichter had charged in Boca Raton, Fla. Apr. 13 that "unjustified" worries about inflation had held back economic growth and "deprived the country of billions of dollars of production & millions of man-years of employment." Speaking before the Association of Reserve City Bankers, Slichter said "the bad results of inflation have been greatly exaggerated and [some] . . . will not happen at all." Government & industry should concentrate on the more important problem of unemployment and stop making "a fetish of a stable price level," he said. "A rising price level—inflation if you will—is likely to be a sign of vigorous economic health." To keep inflation within reasonable limits, Slichter suggested efforts to

*Authors of the report (entitled "Culture & the Individual," the first section of a study in "delinquent behavior"): William C. Kvaraceus, Boston University psychologist & director of the NEA juvenile delinquency project; Walter B. Miller, cultural anthropologist & director of Roxbury (Mass.) Youth Project Research; Milton L. Barron, CCNY sociologist; Dr. Edward M. Daniels, Beth Israel Hospital (Boston) psychiatrist; Preston A. McLendon of Washington, chairman of American Academy of Pediatrics conference on the role of pediatric services in preventing delinquency; Benjamin F. Thompson, criminologist at Lansing (Mich.) Department of Corrections youth division. [See p. 72A-B3]

limit unions' economic power. One method, he said, might be to offer workers bonuses based on the amount labor costs were reduced in relation to sales. He proposed reducing tariffs and ending import quotas to "make it more difficult for American firms to pass on increases in labor costs to consumers" and to "stiffen the resistance of American employers to wage demands." [See pp. 115E3, 108F2, 100C-D2, 36A-B3]

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U.S. population, if current trends continue, will reach 260 million by 1980 & 350 million before 2000, the Population Reference Bureau predicted in its monthly bulletin May 3. The U.S.' center of population moved 17 miles to 3 miles northeast of Louisville, Ill. as a result of Alaskan & Hawaiian statehood, the Census Bureau reported May 15. [See p. 68B3]

Motor vehicle registration rose to a record 68,299,408 in the U.S. in 1958 and included a record 56,870,684 passenger cars, 270,163 buses & 11,158,561 trucks, the Public Roads Bureau reported May 19. The highest state vehicle registrations were 7,013,163 in California, 4,876,748 in New York. Vermont, with 145,413, had the fewest. [See p. 38C2-A3]

Delaware bill making flogging mandatory for robbery convicts received final approval of the state Legislature Apr. 29 but was vetoed by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs May 11 as barbaric & virtually useless. Delaware judges previously had discretionary authority to order whipping for wife beating, theft & several other offenses, but flogging had not been imposed in the state officially for 7 years. No other state required mandatory whipping.

Ex-Rep. Robert W. Kean (R., N.J.), 65, became chairman of the National Advisory Committee for the 1961 White House Conference on Aging, effective May 1. Kean, who had run unsuccessfuly for the Senate in Nov. 1958, was a Social Security expert who had helped broaden its benefits. He told reporters in Washington Apr. 10 that he opposed proposals to broaden it further to provide medical care for the aged from the Social Security Trust Fund. Should Congress approve a system of old-age medical care, he said, it should be through a separate fund & a new tax. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 259G3]

Dr. Otto Struve, Ukrainian-born University of California astronomer, was appointed May 3 as director of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory being built by Associated Universities, Inc. at Green Bank, W. Va. under contract to the National Science Foundation. [See Vol. X, p. 143H; IX, 143F]

Postcards bearing reproductions of Goya's painting "The Naked Maja" were ruled obscene & non-mailable by Post Office examiner William A. Duvall in Washington May 5. United Artists had mailed them to promote a film based on Goya's life.

PRICE STATISTICS

	Mar.	Feb.	Mar. '58
Consumer, all items*	123.7	123.7	123.3
Apparel	107.0	106.7	106.8
Food	117.7	118.2	120.8
Housing	128.7	128.5	127.5
Rent	139.1	139.0	137.1
Medical care	148.8	148.6	142.3
Transportation	144.9	144.3	138.7
Private	134.0	133.3	128.0
Public	192.0	191.8	185.9
Wholesale, all items*	119.6	119.5	119.7
Farm products	90.9	91.1	100.5
Processed foods	107.2	107.6	110.7
Non-food & non-farm items	128.1	127.8	125.7
Apparel	99.3	99.3	99.3
Dollar's purchasing power* as measured by—			
Wholesale prices	83.6	83.7	83.5
Consumer prices	80.8	80.8	81.1
Farm data†—			
Received by farmers, all items	244	243	256
Crops	222	218	232
Livestock & products	263	265	277
Paid by farmers‡	298	297	293
Family living items	287	288	287
Production items	268	267	263
Parity ratio	82	82	87

*1947-49=100 †1910-14=100 ‡All commodities, services, interest, taxes & wage rates

FOREIGN

Red China

Commune Rules Eased. A relaxation of discipline & government crop controls to alleviate growing unrest in agricultural communes of southern China was reported May 16 by travelers returning to Hong Kong from Red China.

The Peiping Govt. was said to have given commune leaders full power to determine commune food needs and to withhold needed produce, in some cases up to 60% of the commune's output, from deliveries of food to the state. The N.Y. Times reported that the Red Chinese Govt. also had halted efforts to break up families and force commune members into dormitories for reasons of work efficiency. The reports said that commune dissatisfaction was lessened by the food & family reforms but food scarcities resulted in Canton, Peiping, Shanghai & other Chinese cities. [See pp. 130D2; Vol. XVIII, 430F1]

Evidence that Red China had increased its food production by 50-100% in the past 3 years was cited May 13 by Lord Boyd Orr, British farm expert & former head of the UN Food & Agriculture Org., on his return to Moscow from a tour of China. Boyd Orr said that modern farming methods had increased Chinese yields to levels comparable with those of Britain and had ended the traditional Chinese famine cycle. "China," he said, "has ¼ of the world's population, but seems capable of feeding it well."* Industrially, he said, Red China had "spent the past 5 years building plants & machinery. . . . The advance in the next 5 years should be much more rapid." [See pp. 130F1, 120C3]

(Red Chinese exports via Hong Kong were reported May 11 to have dropped by $10 million during Jan.-Mar. despite Chinese claims of production & export increases. March exports via Hong Kong totalled $11 million, as compared with $17.5 million in Mar. 1958. Similar decreases in Red Chinese exports were reported from other Asian trading centers.)

Matsu Bombarded. Communist shore batteries broke the Formosa Strait truce May 17, bombarding the Nationalist-occupied Matsu island group off the Chinese mainland near Foochow. 444 shells were fired at Matsu & Peikantang islands, and 3 Nationalist soldiers were killed. Communist guns had shelled Peikantang briefly May 13 for the first time since the 1958 truce. 84 shells were fired May 17 at Quemoy, largest island in the Nationalist-held group off Amoy. [See pp. 14D3, 5C3]

An armed Red Chinese tug entered Hong Kong waters May 12 and seized 2 large fishing junks that had been sailed to Hong Kong by Chinese fishermen seeking asylum. [See p. 95G1]

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Algeria. In a nationwide radio-TV address marking the first anniversary of the May 13, 1958 Algiers uprising, French Premier Debré declared May 12 that France would maintain its position in Algeria in "permanency." Debré conceded that the Moslem rebellion "may have had its motives" in the past, but he called on rebels to join in the building of a new Algeria. He hailed the Algiers coup as marking the beginning of Moslem-European fraternization in Algeria and asserted that "the entire nation" had benefited from its "magnificent work." [See pp. 155C1, 139F1; Vol. XVIII, 153B1]

European residents of Algiers obeyed rightist orders May 13 and boycotted official ceremonies marking the 1958 Algiers coup. An estimated 40,000 Moslems were brought to the Algiers Forum to participate in the Army-run ceremonies. Rightists had proclaimed the anniversary a "day of mourning" to protest Pres. de Gaulle's alleged failure to carry out the aims of the 1958 uprising.

Vice Pres. Belkacem Krim of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. charged May 14 that France had resumed shipments of U.S. guns, tanks & planes to Algeria to replace French equipment worn out by "years of warfare" with the rebels. Krim, meeting newsmen in Rabat, Morocco, charged that the shipments violated U.S. assurances that arms given France would not be transferred to Algeria. (U.S. State Dept. spokesmen denied May 14 that the U.S. ever had placed restrictions on the use of military equipment given or sold to France.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 61D2]

Krim asserted that the Algerian Provisional Govt. was ready "to assure an immediate cease-fire if a political solution can be found." He charged that de Gaulle had professed to want an Algerian peace but had only "intensified the war." He asserted that the rebels' aim remained "liberation of the Algerian people" from French rule. [See p. 38D-E1]

Britain. Plans for the launching of a British earth satellite via a U.S.-built rocket carrier were disclosed by

* Boyd Orr estimated Red China's current population at 650 million. Red Chinese statistics had claimed a 12 million annual population increase in 1956 and a 15 million annual increase in 1959, but Boyd Orr estimated the 1956 rate of growth as 15 million and the current rate as 20 million annually. His estimate of a 50-100% increase in Red Chinese food production contrasted with official Chinese claims of a 114% increase from 175 million tons in 1955 to 375 million tons in 1958.

Prime Min. Macmillan May 12 in the House of Commons. Macmillan said that "substantial but modest" funds would be made available for the project, which would be a purely scientific effort. He announced that the program would be headed by Physics Prof. H. S. W. Massey of University College, London, who would visit the U.S. to discuss possible use of an American launching vehicle. Dir. W. H. Stephens of the Royal Aircraft Establishment told newsmen May 12 that Britain would attempt to orbit a 1,000-lb. satellite at an altitude of "a few hundred miles." [See p. 139G1]

Canada. Formation of a permanent Committee on Space Research to coordinate Canadian space programs within the British Commonwealth and plan a joint Canadian-U.S. earth satellite launching in 1961 was announced May 15 by Prime Min. Diefenbaker. Pres. E. W. R. Steacie of the National Research Council & Chrmn. A. H. Zimmerman of the Defense Research Board were charged with formation of the committee. [See p. 128B1]

Ceylon. Agriculture Min. Philip R. Gunawardena & Industries Min. William de Silva, both Marxists, resigned May 18, ending the coalition Marxist-Freedom Party Govt. formed by Prime Min. Bandaranaike in 1956. The leftists resigned after Bandaranaike acted May 15 to deprive them of multiple cabinet posts (Gunawardena of the Food, Cooperatives & Marketing portfolios, de Silva of the Fisheries Ministry) in response to threats of a cabinet boycott by rightwing Freedom Party ministers. Trade & Commerce Junior Min. Lakshman Rajapakse of the Freedom Party resigned with the Marxists May 18 and joined them in opposition to the Bandaranaike cabinet. Other Freedom Party defections destroyed Bandaranaike's Parliamentary majority May 19. [See pp. 129C2, 86B1, 78G3]

France. National Assembly deputies' efforts to reassert their former right to vote approval or disapproval of French Govt. foreign, social & military policies were said May 16 to have been opposed by Premier Debré with the support of Pres. de Gaulle. The question was referred to the Constitutional Council for decision. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 255B2]

Novelist Pierre Benoit resigned May 14 from the French Academy, presumably because he had supported the unsuccessful Academy candidacy of ex-Vichy Amb. Paul Morand. [See p. 138D1]

French Community. The Mauretanian Regroupment Party won all 40 seats in the Mauretanian Republic Assembly in unopposed general elections held May 18. [See p. 45B2]

India. Prime Min. Nehru expressed doubt May 14 that a "summit" conference of himself & Pakistani Pres. Ayub Khan could settle Indian-Pakistani differences. A Nehru-Ayub meeting had been proposed by Rep. Chester W. Bowles, former U.S. ambassador to India. [See p. 154G3]

Nehru, who had met May 13 with Pres. Eugene R. Black of the Intl. (World) Bank for Reconstruction & Development, told newsmen May 14 that "stiff hurdles" remained in the way of an Indian-Pakistani agreement on distribution of Indus River valley waters. Black met with Nehru again May 15 and with Ayub Khan & other Pakistani leaders May 17-18 and asserted that both countries had accepted the "basis for negotiating a final settlement." [See p. 129B3]

Indo-China. A 750-man battalion of Communists, former Pathet Lao guerrillas, surrendered to Laotian troops 12 miles north of Luang Prabang May 17 after being encircled and threatened with annihilation. The guerrillas had assembled to be taken into the Laotian Army under the 1958 Laotian-Pathet Lao agreement, but they insisted on joining the Army as a unit under their Pathet Lao commander, Col. Singapore. Another battalion of 800 ex-Pathet Lao troops had refused incorporation into the Army and remained at large near Xiengkwan, in northern Laos. Prince Souphanouvong & other former Pathet Lao leaders were reported under house arrest in Vientiane. [See pp. 54E1, 23C3; Vol. XVII, 381G3]

Israel. Premier Ben-Gurion promised May 12 in an address commemorating Israel's 11th Independence Day (May 13, or 5 Iyar by the Jewish calendar) that Israel would continue to seek a settlement with its Arab neighbors. He expressed confidence that "a true alliance between equals will arise between the Jewish people in its own land and the free & independent Arab peoples in their countries." [See p. 75E1]

Hebrew U. archaeologist Yigael Yadin reported May 11 in New York that Mycenean pottery found at the site of the Galilean city of Hazor had dated its conquest by Joshua as in the 13th century B.C.

Italy. 80,000 bank employes struck May 8-9 for a 15% pay increase and the 2-day weekend generally observed in the U.S. & Britain. 200,000 wood industry workers & 500,000 farm laborers in the Po Valley area of northern Italy struck May 8 for improved working conditions. [See p. 147G1]

The discovery of 13 sacrificial altars, believed to form part of the legendary sanctuary of Lavinium, was disclosed May 12 by the Pontifical Roman Academy of Archeology. The altars, dated from the 6th & first centuries B.C., were unearthed near Pratica di Mare, south of Rome.

State Participations Min. Mario Ferrari Aggradi announced May 13 that the Italian Govt. would reform operations of all state enterprises, particularly the National Fuel Trust (ENI) headed by Enrico Mattei, and would sever all ties with the neutralist Milan newspaper Il Giorno, subsidized & controlled by the ENI. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 246F3]

Japan. Soviet demands that Japan repudiate its defense alliance with the U.S. were rejected May 15 by the Japanese Govt. A Japanese note rebuked the USSR for "interference in the internal affairs" of Japan. The note asserted that the USSR was attempting to "shift responsibility" to other nations for the current nuclear weapons race. [See p. 147A2]

Japan's northwest Pacific salmon catch, regulated by the Japanese-Soviet fishery pact, was fixed May 13 at 85,000 tons for 1959, a 23% reduction from 1958.

A Japanese-South Viet Nam war reparations pact signed May 13 provided for Japanese payments of $39 million over a 5-year period. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 106B2]

Kenya. Coroner W. H. Goudie ruled May 6 that 11 of 13 Mau Mau prisoners who died in the Hola detention camp in March had been beaten to death by African guards. British Colonial Secy. Lennox-Boyd promised an inquiry into the killings May 7. [See p. 147B2]

Liberia. William V. S. Tubman, Liberian president since 1943, was reelected to a 4-year term May 5. Incomplete returns May 6 gave Tubman 168,000 votes to 24 for his only opponent, W. O. Davies Bright. [See p. 54B3]

Monaco. Ex-King Farouk of Egypt was granted Monagesque citizenship May 5 by special decree of Prince Rainier III. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 134B2]

Morocco. 40 Spanish prisoners, including 35 soldiers, 3 women & 2 children captured during Moroccan-Spanish fighting in Ifni in 1957, were released May 6 by King Mohammed V. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 51A2]

Netherlands. A new coalition cabinet was presented to Queen Juliana May 16 by Premier Jan Eduard de Quay of the Catholic Peoples Party and was sworn in May 19. The cabinet, which included members of the Catholic Peoples, Freedom & Democracy, Anti-Revolutionary and Christian Historical Parties, was the first Netherlands government in 20 years to exclude the Labor Party. [See p. 139B3]

The new Netherlands cabinet: Premier—Jan Eduard de Quay; Foreign Min.—Joseph M. A. H. Luns; Education—Joseph M. L. T. Cals; Social Work—Marga Klompe; Agriculture—Victor G. M. Marijnen; Social Affairs—Christian J. M. A. Rooy; Traffic & Water Control—Hendrik A. Korthals; War & Navy—Sydney Van Der Bergh; Home Affairs—Edzo Toxopeus; Finance—Jelle Zijlstra; Housing—Jan Van Aartsen; Justice—Albert C. W. Beerman; Economics—Jan W. de Pous.

Portugal. The arrests in March of 22 civilians & 9 Army officers, charged with participation in a Communist-led plot to provoke an uprising against the Salazar regime, was disclosed May 7 by Interior Min. Arnaldo Schulz. The accused plotters were said to be linked with defeated presidential candidate Gen. Humberto Delgado, who was in exile in Brazil. [See p. 130E1]

Soviet Union. Touring the USSR's Ukrainian & Moldavian farm belts, Premier Khrushchev called on Soviet collective farmers May 10-12 (speeches reported May 12-17) to improve food production & increase efficiency in an effort to meet 7-year-plan farm goals and overtake U.S. food output.

Khrushchev, addressing farmers in Krasnaya Slobodka, Kiev Province, asserted May 10 that the USSR's economic goal was "more products with a minimum expenditure of means

& labor." He urged production of quality crops suited to the land being farmed and lauded the Ukraine's introduction of Iowa corn-growing techniques. He urged Ukrainians to reconsider the formation of large farm cities along lines of the "agrogorod" system proposed in 1951 but never adopted.

Speaking in Kiev, Khrushchev proposed May 11 that collectives keep members' wages at reasonable minimum levels to increase surpluses for investment in communal production & services. He expressed fear of a return of the "kulak" (wealthy farmer) mentality among members of successful collectives. Khrushchev told a Kishinev audience that the USSR could surpass the "developed capitalist countries in [farm] production . . . only under conditions of sharp improvement of the productivity of labor" through mechanization & organization. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 418F2, 335F1, 206B3, 30B3]

Ceylon Amb.-to-USSR G. P. Malalasekera told newsmen May 13 that Soviet Amb.-to-Mongolia Vyacheslav M. Molotov had confirmed in a Ulan Bator meeting that he had been considered for appointment as Soviet ambassador to the Netherlands but "was not wanted there." [See p. 14G3]

A manned Soviet rocket bomber with a projected range of 12,000 miles was reported May 8 to have been test-flown at altitudes up to 100 miles. The report was contained in a study for the U.S. Senate Preparedness Subcom. by Charles H. Donnelly of the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Bureau. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 331A3]

South Africa. Prime Min. Hendrik F. Verwoerd renewed May 6 South Africa's claims to the British protectorates of Bechuanaland & Swaziland, bordering on South Africa, and Basutoland, an enclave within South Africa. Verwoerd told Parliament that South Africa already exercised economic control of the protectorates and logically should be given political control. He warned that British plans to promulgate a Basutoland constitution would separate Basuto peoples from related groups in South Africa. [See p. 121B1; Vol. XVIII, 424D2]

West Germany. A Frankfurt TV survey of West German education disclosed Apr. 29 that 90% of interviewed students aged 15-17 either knew little of Nazism & Hitler or credited them with doing more good than harm for Germany. The students' highest estimate of the number of Jews killed by the Nazis was 30,000. [See p. 31G1; Vol. XVIII, 139E3]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

War Trials. Premier Fidel Castro ordered May 15 an end to military war crimes trials. He announced that cases pending against "war criminals" would henceforth be tried by civil courts, with the death penalty to be applied only to counter-revolutionary activities in which loss of life occurred or to the misappropriation of government funds. (The unofficial count of post-revolutionary executions stood at 621 May 15. Lt. Col. Ricardo Luis Grao, ranked as a foremost war criminal, was executed by firing squad Feb. 23.) Castro also promised May 11 that habeus corpus rights, suspended May 8, would be restored within 90 days. [See p. 80G1]

Brig. Gen. Hernando Hernadez, national police chief under the Batista regime, was sentenced May 14 by a war crimes court martial to 30 years' imprisonment at hard labor for murder & torture. 3 ex-police force members convicted of the 1957 murder of Dr. Pelayo Cuervo Navarro were sentenced to death May 19 in Havana.

Dr. Olga Herrera Marcos, professor at the School of Domestic Science in Havana was sentenced to 30 years in prison by a military appeal court May 6 for informing against 3 rebels and causing their deaths in 1955. A lower tribunal Apr. 28 had sentenced her to death.

Ex-Navy official Rogelio Sopo Barreto jumped to his death Mar. 18 from the radio tower of Morro Castle, where he was held prisoner. Previously he had been acquitted of war-crimes charges, but he was to be tried on new charges that he acted as a spokesman for the Batista regime.

René Ray Rivero, brother of Public Works Min. Manuel Ray Rivero, shot himself fatally Mar. 12 in Havana police headquarters several hours after Premier Castro, in a Santiago de Cuba speech, warned that anyone caught stealing public funds would be shot. It was charged that a seized bank account of $900,000 had been unfrozen illegally by an official (supposedly René Ray Rivero) of the Ministry for Recovery of Stolen Property who received $400,000 of it.

Economics. Tax evasion & tax fraud were added to the list of counter-revolutionary activities May 3 by Asst. Treas. Secy. José Illan. Taxpayers were given until May 8 to pay all back taxes for 1956-57-58.

Terms of the agrarian law, approved by the cabinet May 17 and signed by Pres. Manuel Urrutia Lleo, made it almost certain that U.S.-owned sugar mills would lose their cane plantations. The law established a Natl. Inst. of Agrarian Reform and made these stipulations: (1) no cane plantation could be operated by a stock company unless all stockholders were Cuban citizens; (2) only Cuban citizens would be permitted to purchase land, and no foreigners would be permitted to inherit land; (3) maximum amount of land to be owned by an individual or company would be 1,000 acres (cane & rice plantations and cattle ranches belonging to Cuban citizens were exempted from this clause); (4) each landless family of 5 would receive 66 acres of land; (5) tenant farming was abolished; tenant farmers would receive free up to 66 acres of land they had been cultivating and would have the option of buying additional land up to 147 acres; (6) colonization zones would be established with government aid stations that would rent farm machinery & equipment to farmers and have other facilities such as warehouses, power plants, experimental farms, schools & hospitals. [See p. 156A1]

OBITUARIES

Sidney Bechet, 68, New Orleans-born saxophonist (who began as clarinetist with Bunk Johnson's band when he was 15, later joined Southern Syncopators for European tour in 1920s, appeared with Noble Sissle's band in France 1928-38), composer (popular song "Petit Fleur," ballet score for "La Nuit Est une Sorcière"); May 14 near Paris of lung cancer.

Maj. Gen. Royden Eugene Beebe Jr., 50, chief of staff Allied AF in Southwest Pacific 1942-45; Apr. 29 in Washington of heart attack.

Samuel A. Chapin, 100, ex-ed. of The Century & St. Nicholas magazines; May 13 in New York.

Joe Cook (Joseph Lopez), 69, vaudeville & B'way stage comedian; May 16 in Clinton, N.J. of Parkinson's disease.

Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel, 59, atty., pres. Natl. Jewish Welfare Bd. since 1958; May 15 in San Francisco.

Dr. Charles Harold Gray, 67, ex-pres. Bard College; May 14 in N.Y.

Crisanto Cardinal Luque, 70, named first Colombian cardinal in 1953, Archbishop of Bogotá & Primate of Colombia; May 7 in Bogotá.

Jerry Unser, 26, U.S. Auto Club stock car racing champ in 1957; May 17 of burns received when his Kuzma racing car struck a wall May 2 at Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

Dr. William Hammond Wright, 87, astronomer who pioneered in use of color photography, director U. of Calif. Lick Observatory 1935-42; May 16 in San Jose, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

Triple Jet Crash. 3 USAF F-100 Super Sabre jet planes on a night navigation & refueling mission inexplicably left their formation and crashed into the ocean May 13 near Myrtle Beach, S.C. All 3 pilots were killed. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 84F2]

John A. Jayne, 16, was sentenced May 19 in Auburn, N.Y. to 20-yrs.-to-life imprisonment for the Jan. 28 shotgun murder of his parents, Willis & Amber, his sister, Elizabeth Ann, & brother, Willard. [See p. 48A3]

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, 61, chrmn. of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, underwent surgery May 12 at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington for removal of cancerous tissue in his left lung. [See p. 92G3]

Mrs. Harry Truman, 74, underwent surgery May 18 in Kansas City for removal of a non-malignant breast tumor. [See p. 128F2]

Margaret Truman Daniel (Mrs. Clifton Daniel), daughter of ex-Pres. Truman, gave birth by Caesarean section to her 2d son May 19 in New York. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 420F2]

DIVORCED

Mickey Rooney, 36, actor, by his 4th wife, Elaine Mahnken, 29; May 18 in Santa Monica, Calif.